

In the United States Court of Federal Claims

OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS

Filed: July 26, 2022

* * * * *	*	UNPUBLISHED
JUDITH ADAMS,	*	
	*	
Petitioner,	*	No. 20-1190V
	*	Special Master Oler
v.	*	
	*	Attorneys' Fees and Costs
SECRETARY OF HEALTH	*	
AND HUMAN SERVICES,	*	
	*	
Respondent.	*	
* * * * *		

Simina Vourlis, Law Offices of Simina Vourlis, Columbus, OH, for Petitioner.

Alexis B. Babcock, United States Department of Justice, Washington, DC, for Respondent.

DECISION ON ATTORNEYS' FEES AND COSTS¹

On September 14, 2020, Judith Adams ("Petitioner") filed a petition for compensation pursuant to the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program² alleging that she suffered from Guillain-Barré syndrome as a result of an influenza vaccination she received on October 2, 2018. Pet. at 1. On November 2, 2021, the parties filed a stipulation, which the undersigned adopted as her decision awarding compensation on the same day. (ECF No. 35)

On November 11, Petitioner filed an application for final attorneys' fees and costs. (ECF No. 39). ("Fees App."). Petitioner requests total attorneys' fees and costs in the amount of \$53,795.51, representing \$50,775.30 in attorneys' fees and \$3,020.21 in attorneys' costs. Fees App. at 2. Pursuant to General Order No. 9, Petitioner states that she has not incurred any costs related to this litigation. Respondent responded to the motion on February 4, 2022, stating that

¹ The undersigned intends to post this Ruling on the United States Court of Federal Claims' website. **This means the Ruling will be available to anyone with access to the Internet.** In accordance with Vaccine Rule 18(b), petitioner has 14 days to identify and move to redact medical or other information, the disclosure of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy. If, upon review, the undersigned agrees that the identified material fits within this definition, the undersigned will redact such material from public access. Because this unpublished ruling contains a reasoned explanation for the action in this case, the undersigned is required to post it on the United States Court of Federal Claims' website in accordance with the E-Government Act of 2002. 44 U.S.C. § 3501 note (2012) (Federal Management and Promotion of Electronic Government Services).

² National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, Pub L. No. 99-660, 100 Stat. 3755.

“Respondent is satisfied the statutory requirements for an award of attorneys’ fees and costs are met in this case” and requesting that the undersigned “exercise her discretion and determine a reasonable award for attorneys’ fees and costs.” Resp’t’s Resp. at 2. (ECF No. 41). Petitioner did not file a reply thereafter.

This matter is now ripe for consideration.

I. Reasonable Attorneys’ Fees and Costs

Section 15(e) (1) of the Vaccine Act allows for the Special Master to award “reasonable attorneys’ fees, and other costs.” § 300aa–15(e)(1)(A)–(B). Petitioners are entitled to an award of reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs if they are entitled to compensation under the Vaccine Act, or, even if they are unsuccessful, they are eligible so long as the Special Master finds that the petition was filed in good faith and with a reasonable basis. *Avera v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, 515 F.3d 1343, 1352 (Fed. Cir. 2008). Here, because Petitioner was awarded compensation pursuant to a stipulation, she is entitled to a final award of reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs.

It is “well within the special master’s discretion” to determine the reasonableness of fees. *Saxton v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, 3 F.3d 1517, 1521–22 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *see also Hines v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, 22 Cl. Ct. 750, 753 (1991). (“[T]he reviewing court must grant the special master wide latitude in determining the reasonableness of both attorneys’ fees and costs.”). Applications for attorneys’ fees must include contemporaneous and specific billing records that indicate the work performed and the number of hours spent on said work. *See Savin v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, 85 Fed. Cl. 313, 316–18 (2008).

Reasonable hourly rates are determined by looking at the “prevailing market rate” in the relevant community. *See Blum v. Stenson*, 465 U.S. 886, 895 (1984). The “prevailing market rate” is akin to the rate “in the community for similar services by lawyers of reasonably comparable skill, experience and reputation.” *Id.* at 895, n.11. The petitioner bears the burden of providing adequate evidence to prove that the requested hourly rate is reasonable. *Id.*

a. Reasonable Hourly Rates

Petitioner requests the following hourly rates for the work of her counsel, Ms. Simina Vourlis: \$424.00 per hour for work performed in 2017 and 2018, \$448.00 per hour for work performed in 2019, \$467.00 per hour for work performed in 2020, and \$491.00 per hour for work performed in 2021. Fees App. at 1. These rates are consistent with what Ms. Vourlis previously has been awarded for her work in the Vaccine Program and the undersigned finds them to be reasonable for work performed in the instant case as well.

b. Reasonable Hours Expended

Attorneys’ fees are awarded for the “number of hours reasonably expended on the litigation.” *Avera*, 515 F.3d at 1348. Counsel should not include in their fee requests hours that are “excessive, redundant, or otherwise unnecessary.” *Saxton*, 3 F.3d at 1521 (quoting *Hensley v. Eckerhart*, 461 U.S. 424, 434 (1983)). Additionally, it is well-established that billing for

administrative/clerical tasks is not permitted in the Vaccine Program. *Rochester v. United States*, 18 Cl. Ct. 379, 387 (1989); *Arranga v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, No. 02-1616V, 2018 WL 2224959, at *3 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. Apr. 12, 2018).

Upon review, the overall number of hours billed appears to be largely reasonable. However, while the attorney hours require no reduction, upon review the undersigned finds the number of paralegal hours billed to be excessive. Ms. Vourlis billed half an hour for all medical records requests, which is higher than what the undersigned has typically seen in reviewing billing records. Additionally, paralegal time was billed on clerical tasks, such as filing documents and paying for medical records. Based upon the undersigned’s review and overall impression of the time billed, the undersigned shall reduce the paralegal time billed by 30%, resulting in a reduction of \$458.91. Petitioner is therefore awarded \$60,805.80 in final attorneys’ fees.

c. Attorneys’ Costs

Like attorneys’ fees, a request for reimbursement of attorneys’ costs must be reasonable. *Perreira v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, 27 Fed. Cl. 29, 34 (Fed. Cl. 1992). Petitioner requests a total of \$3,020.21 in attorneys’ costs. Fees App. Ex. 4. This amount is comprised of acquiring medical records, postage, and the Court’s filing fee. All of these costs are typical of Vaccine Program litigation and are reasonable in the undersigned’s experience. Petitioner has provided adequate documentation supporting the request and the amount of costs shall be awarded in full.

II. Conclusion

In accordance with the Vaccine Act, 42 U.S.C. § 300aa-15(e) (2012), the undersigned has reviewed the billing records and costs in this case and finds that Petitioner’s request for fees and costs, other than the reduction delineated above, is reasonable. The undersigned finds that it is reasonable to compensate Petitioner and her counsel as follows:

Attorneys’ Fees Requested	\$50,775.30
(Reduction to Fees)	- (458.91)
Total Attorneys’ Fees Awarded	\$50,316.39
Attorneys’ Costs Requested	\$3,020.21
(Reduction to Costs)	-
Total Attorneys’ Costs Awarded	\$3,020.21
Total Amount Awarded	\$53,336.60

Accordingly, the undersigned awards a lump sum in the amount of \$53,336.60, representing reimbursement for reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs, in the form of a check payable jointly to Petitioner and Petitioner’s counsel of record, Ms. Simina Vourlis.

In the absence of a motion for review filed pursuant to RCFC Appendix B, the clerk of the court shall enter judgment in accordance herewith.³

IT IS SO ORDERED.

s/ Katherine E. Oler

Katherine E. Oler

Special Master

³ Entry of judgment can be expedited by each party's filing of a notice renouncing the right to seek review. Vaccine Rule 11(a).